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Queries.

MIDDLETON. Many years ago John Middleton lived in Laurens District, S. C. His wife was Margaret Anderson; he had a brother whose name was Andrew, who lived at Martinsville, S. C. John and Margaret had three or more children, William, Andrew and James. Andrew had a son, Matthew. Wanted, the history of this branch of the Middleton family.—Mrs. P. H. Mell, Auburn, Ala.

Can anyone give the maiden name of Mrs. Catherine Calhoun, the wife of James Calhoun and paternal grandmother of John C. Calhoun?—J. A. Stewart, Louisville, Ky.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE HISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE REVOLUTION, 1775-1780. By Edward McCrady, LL.D. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1901.

The history of South Carolina had never been written until Gen. McCrady undertook the task, and within the last four years the student of American history has received three volumes from his pen that cover the years from the

beginning of our State's history to the close of the year 1780. The third of these books, just out, is the most interesting of all. It covers five of the most exciting, interesting and important years in our history, and, although there have been some valuable memoirs and documents published that throw much light on the stirring events of those years, yet their history had never before been presented in a thorough, scientific and scholarly manner. The philosophical manner in which Gen. McCrady handles the questions that brought on the revolution; his account of the beginning of the struggle in South Carolina, where very few people demanded or desired anything more than their constitutional rights under the British government, and his treatment of the various phases that the struggle assumed in South Carolina cannot fail of producing interest in the book among scholars and publicists all over the English speaking world. For the first time we are given an idea of the scope of the revolution that took place within a revolution when the people of the up-country of South Carolina arose in 1780, after the fall of Charlestown, and under the genius of Thomas Sumter, assisted by those most valiant subordinates, Colonels Hill, Neel, Bratton, Lacey, Thomas, Hampton, Taylor and Myddleton, broke the triumphant march of Cornwallis and detained him when he had hoped to "carry the war from South to North" and meet Sir Henry Clinton in Virginia, catching Washington's depleted army between them and crushing out the rebellion at once. That was a grand achievement of Sumter; it paved the way for King's Mountain and Cowpens, and rendered Yorktown possible, and yet there were those who slurred at his achievements and called his movements guerilla warfare. There will still be doubting Thomases and scoffers, but the evidence is in and the case is with the jury, and we predict that Thomas Sumter's name will now receive the niche it deserves in the temple of fame.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPT COMMISSION OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN C. CALHOUN. Edited by J. Franklin

Jameson, Washington : Government Printing Office, 1900.
(Also issued as vol. II. of Annual Report of American Historical Association.)

There is perhaps no other American of great distinction whose life and works are so little understood as are the life and works of John C. Calhoun. And the reason of this is that reliable material for students to work from is not easily accessible, while the false and misrepresenting material is to be found in all quarters. In presenting this set of letters by and to Calhoun Prof. Jameson places the student of Calhoun's life and works under everlasting obligations to him. The accompanying "Chronology of John C. Calhoun," by Prof. J. Q. Dealy, of Brown University, and the "Calendar of the Letters of John C. Calhoun heretofore printed" are exceedingly valuable additions. As an introduction to the letters Prof. Jameson publishes an abridged account of the Calhoun family from the MS of Col. W. Pinkney Starke, which, like all family histories founded upon family traditions instead of original research, is full of errors. Col. Starke says that in 1733 James Calhoun and Catherine, his wife, and their four sons, James, William, Patrick and Ezekiel, came from Donegal, Ireland, to New York and proceeded thence to Western Pennsylvania, where they settled not far from the Potomac river, but that fear of Indians soon drove them to what is now Wythe County, Va., where they settled on Crab and Reed creeks; that the defeat of Braddock exposed the western frontier of Virginia to the Indians and that in consequence thereof the Calhouns again moved. This time to the up-country of South Carolina in 1756, settling in Ninety Six District on a tributary of Little River, since known as Calhoun Creek. To begin with, Ninety Six District was not created until 1768. There are six conveyances of land, amounting in all to one thousand acres, from various parties to Patrick Calhoun between July, 1763, and July, 1778, recorded in the Mesne Conveyance office in Charleston. The first three of these deeds locate the lands on Long Cane Creek, and the fourth locates the land on Calhoun's Creek. On July 23d, 1763, Joseph Woods conveyed five hundred and fifty acres on

Long Cane to William Calhoun. On April 2, 1777, Hugh Colhoun, "yeoman," and his wife "Jannet"^x of "Long Cane Settlement," Ninety Six District, sold John Ewing Colhoun, of "the same place (Studt at law)," 200 acres "on a branch of the N. W. Fork of Long Canes, called Calhoun's Creek near Fort Boone," which had been granted to Hugh Colhoun in 1760 and 1768. One of these deeds gives Long Cane as a tributary of the Savannah River. Long Cane runs into Little River and so do both forks of Calhoun Creek. From this it would seem that the present Little River above Long Cane and the present Long Cane were regarded then as forks of Long Cane. This Hugh Colhoun, who, in 1777, lived in the same neighborhood with Patrick, William and James Calhoun, made his will, Nov. 30, 1792, and recited that he was of "Fawny, County Tyrone, and Kingdom of Ireland, Farmer (but now in America, State of South Carolina, and Parish of Saint James's Santee, Charleston District);" mentioned his wife Jane, sons John, James, William and an unnamed son, and daughters Sarah and Elizabeth, and brother John. The following notice probably concerns this last John:

"Departed this life on the 24th June, in St Andrew's Parish, near Charleston, So. Ca. Mr. JOHN CALHOUN, formerly of Bushfield, L. Derry, Ireland."—*City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, Sat., July 11, 1829.

What relation these Calhouns were to the others if any, the records have not yet revealed.

Patrick Calhoun was first elected to the Commons House of Assembly from Prince William's Parish. which then took in the Long Cane settlement, at the election held March 7th and 8th, 1769. From that time until his death he was constantly in the House, and the proceedings of the House show that he was one of the ablest men in that body. He was a ready debater, and his words were well chosen and strong.

Col. Starke is undoubtedly guilty of exaggeration on page 71 when he says that Rev. Dr. Moses Waddel (That is the way he spelt it himself, not Waddell as Col. Starke spells it) taught 4000 pupils. It would have taken him forty years to reach that number, giving him one hundred each year, and it

is hardly likely that he taught so many as one hundred each year while his school lasted. His specialty was to *thoroughly* train a few boys at a time.

On page 76 Col. Starke asserts that in 1798 the only newspaper published in this State was the weekly *South Carolina Gazette*. At that time there were three daily papers published in Charleston: the *South-Carolina State Gazette*, And *Timothy & Mason's Daily Advertiser*; the *Columbian Herald*; or, the *New Daily Advertiser*, and the *City-Gazette and Daily Advertiser*. The *Carolina Gazette* was a weekly issued by the *City-Gazette*, the first number appearing January 1, 1798. The *Georgetown Gazette* was also a weekly, issued at Georgetown, S. C., and there were doubtless other weeklies issued in other towns of the State. The *South-Carolina Weekly Museum, and Complete Magazine of Entertainment and Intelligence*, was, as its name implies, a literary weekly issued in Charleston in 1798. (Then in its third year).

On the same page Col. Starke states that at that time "no post-office had been established in the Calhoun neighborhood." The *Carolina and Georgia Almanac* for 1798 shows that Cambridge, the county seat of Ninety Six District, and in the "Calhoun neighborhood," was one of the four "post towns" of South Carolina: Columbia, Camden and Greenville being the other three.

On page 83 Col Starke says that while John Ewing Colhoun was a United States Senator he corresponded with the head of the Colquhouns in the Highlands, who "endeavored to persuade the American to restore the spelling of the name of the ancestral clan," and that the Senator went so far as to spell his name Colhoun. Now, the editor of this magazine possesses the original autograph roll of Captain Charles Drayton's company of volunteer militia, organized in Charles Town August 16, 1775, whereon John Ewing Colhoun, who did not become Senator until March 4, 1801, signed his name John Ewing Colhone. (See vol. I. of this magazine, p. 135.) On May 19th of that same year he had witnessed a paper for Patrick Calhoun, and had therein written his name Colhoun. (R. M. C., Book S, No. 4, p. 259). He probably came down to

Charles Town in 1775 to study law, and the Revolution evidently interfered with his studies, for he was not admitted to the bar until 1783. In the meantime he had, in the fall of 1781, been sent to the House of Representatives (the famous Jacksonborough Assembly) from Ninety Six District. In February, 1785, he was elected a member of the Privy Council by the State Legislature. (*The South-Carolina Gazette and Public Advertiser*, Sat., Feb. 12, 1785. *The Gazette of the State of South Carolina*, Mon., Feb. 14, 1785.) He was several times in the Legislature between 1785 and 1800, and in December, 1796, was supported for Governor. On December 8, 1800, he was elected by the Legislature United States Senator for the full term beginning March 4, 1801, beating Jacob Read, the incumbent, by a vote of 75 to 73. Mr. Calhoun was the Republican or Democratic candidate and Mr. Read was the Federal candidate. Mr. Calhoun died October 26, 1802.¹

As there seems to be a scarcity of genealogical matter about the Calhouns, the following will may prove of interest:

“In the Name of God Amen I Ezekiel Calhoun of the province of South Carolina & County of Granville being weak of Body but sound of Memory blessed by God do this Day vizt the third of September in the year of Our Lord God 1759 make and Publish this my Last Will & Testament in manner following (that is to say) first I give to my Son John Calhoun my Gun & Saddle and the Bal’d faced Horse & I also Bequeath to my Dear Wife Jean Calhoun the Thirds of all my Goods & Chattels and Personal Estate whatsoever except my Lands, I also allow an Equal Division to be given of the Rest and Remainder of all my Goods and Chattels & Personal Estate whatsoever to my Son John Calhoun Patrick Calhoun Ezekiel Calhoun & likewise to my Daughter Mary Calhoun Rebecca Calhoun Cathren Calhoun Jean Calhoun: also I give all my Lands I Claim & possess upon Long Canes, with all my Pattan Lands at Reed Creek, being in the

¹ “Died at his seat in Pendleton district on the 26th ult. in the 53d year of his age, John Ewing Calhoun, esq. Senator from this state in the Congress of the United States”, etc.—*The Times*, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 9, 1802.

Mr. W. W. Simons, in his list of United States Senators, published in the *Year Book* of Charleston for 1884, puts the date of his death as November 3rd., and *Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography* gives the date as November 26th, and both are evidently wrong.

Colony of Virginia, and County of Augusta to my three sons above named to be equally divided to each one of them : I also allow to my dear Wife Jean Calhoun (when the lands are Valued & divided) her third part thereof in Money or in the Lands, which they shall see Causes to give, & I likeways allow each one and every one of my four Daughters above name'd their Equal parts with my sons vizt : of the Value of all my Lands when they are Valued and divided, either in Money or the Lands, which my sons shall Choose. I likeways allow my Dear Wife above named to have the management of all the Plantation I now dwell upon and the Care of all the Children in her own hands while unmarried according to the Intent of this will, but if married as the Exor shall see cause or think proper that she shall remain there or not any Longer, & also if my wife now proves with Child whether it be Son or Daughter shall have an Equal Division as one of my sons or Daughters aforesaid and in like manner as aforesaid, And I make and Ordain her my said Wife Executrix & my Brother Patrick Calhoun Exor of this my Will in Trust for the Intents & purposes in my will contained, & I make my two Brothers James Calhoun and William Calhoun Overseers of this my will to take care & see the same performed according to my true Intent & meaning In Witness whereof I the said Ezekiel Calhoun have to this my Last Will & Testat set my hand and seal the day and year above written

Signed sealed & delivered by the said Ezekiel Calhoun [L S]
Ezekiel Calhoun as and for his Last
Will and Testament in the presence of
us who were present at the signing

Alexander Noble

John Wilson.

Robert Norris

Proved by Virtue of a Dedimus before Thos: Bell Esqr the Twenty fifth Day of May 1762 at the same time Qualified Patrick Calhoun & Jean Calhoun as Exor and Executrix.—Probate Court, Book 1760-67, p. 201.

The son Patrick was probably that Ensign Patrick Calhoun who went with Capt. James McCall into the Cherokee country in 1776 to try to capture Alexander Cameron, the British Indian Agent, and who was captured, tortured and finally killed by the Indians. (McCrary's *South Carolina in the Revolution*, 1775-1780, pp. 189-190.)

On December 15, 1808, the Governor (John Drayton) appointed several aides on his staff, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Among them was John C. Calhoun (*City Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, Jan. 4, 1809).

Seventeenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Part II.

Proceedings of the United States National Museum, Vol. XXII.

Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1898.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, January, 1901.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, January, 1901.

Publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society, January, 1901.

Contains a reference to the Greene-Sumter correspondence published in the *Year Book* of 1899.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, January, 1901.

Contains address of Gen. James Grant Wilson at the Centennial of the birth of Bancroft, the historian, at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 4, 1900. This Centennial was held at the suggestion of Mr. McDonald Furman, of South Carolina.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, January, 1901.

Contains an article on the "Lithographic Portraits of Albert Newsum, by D. McN. Stauffer. Among the portraits listed is one of William C. Preston: "Rectangular, half-length, front face. S. S. Osgood, pinxt. Childs & Lehman, lith., Phila. Title—Wm. C. Preston. Size 9.3x7.11 ins."

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, January, 1901.

On page 326 is published a "Certificate of Col'o Wm. Campbell, respect'g King Mountain Expedition," the following extract from which is interesting:

"I was directed by his Excellency, the Governor, to take command of the Militia ordered to suppress the Tories, who were at that time rising in Arms, and to apply to that purpose the same Means and Powers which I was invested with for carrying on the Cherokee Expedition, under which Directions I March'd a number of mounted Militia to Kings Mountain, in South Carolina."

On page 328 is published a very interesting letter from John C.

Calhoun to John Rodgers, dated "Washington, March 28, 1825" in which Mr. Calhoun gives some account of his family on both his father's and mother's sides.

Publications of the Southern History Association, January, 1901.

Contains a page notice of the October issue of this magazine, a review of Fox's "A Cumberland Vendetta," by Prof. Frederick Tupper, Jr.; one of "Southern Echoes," by McDonald Furman, Esq., and one of Benson's, "Who Goes There," by Mr. Edward L. Wells.

The Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association January, 1901.

The Seawanee Review, January 1901.

Contains a notice of the late Prof. Charles Hunter Ross, C. E., Ph. D., of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, who had gathered a great amount of material about Henry Timrod. The editor of the *Review* regards it as a misfortune that difficulties about copyright and ill health prevented Prof. Ross from publishing an edition of Timrod's poems, as the Memorial Edition "falls short of the standard Dr. Ross had set himself."

Historical Papers published by the Historical Society of Trinity College, Durham, N. C., 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900

The Lost Cause, January, 1901, and February, 1901.

The Archaeological Collection of the Western Reserve Historical Society. By J. P. MacLean. Being Tract No. 90, in vol. IV.

The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly, January, 1901.

Annals of Iowa, January, 1901.

The Iowa Historical Record, January, 1901.

The American Catholic Historical Researches, January, 1901.

Records of the American Catholic Historical Society, January, 1901.

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, October-December, 1900.

The Jubilee of Landmark Lodge No. 76 A. F. M., Charleston, S. C., Dec. 11, A. L. 5900.

The Eighteenth Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Indian Rights Association, Dec. 15, 1900.

The Condition of the Mission Indians of Southern California.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Since the January issue of the magazine the following new members have been added to the roll of the Society: Messrs. Wm. E. Guerard, Savannah, Ga.; M. W. Brown, Adams Run; A. M. Rhett and H. S. Holmes, Charleston, and Mrs Katherine J. Randolph, Sullivan's Island.

NECROLOGY.

Herman Baer, M. D., died at his residence No. 16 Bull Street, Charleston, S. C., on the evening of January 27, 1901. He was born in Germany in 1830, in the village of Hernheim. At the age of seventeen he came to America, and settled in Charleston, where, for several years, he worked as a type-setter. Then for several years more he acted as a tutor, first in the family of the Crosslands, of Bennettsville, then in the family of Gen. Wade Hampton. He next taught a country school, and, in 1854, entered Wofford College, from which he graduated in 1858. In 1859 he filled the chair of French and Hebrew at Wofford, and during this time he contributed an excellent historical paper on "The Palatines" to *Russell's Magazine*, of Charleston. He was graduated from the South Carolina Medical College in 1861, and in the same year entered Confederate service as a surgeon, serving throughout the war in the 2d Alabama regiment. Returning to Charleston after the war he began the practice of medicine, and was part owner of a drug store. In 1874 he gave up the practice of medicine and devoted himself to his wholesale drug house, which he operated to the day of his death. Dr. Baer was a ripe scholar, and took a substantial interest in all matters pertaining to local literature and history. He joined the South Carolina Historical Society in 1900 and took a lively interest in its work.